

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐ no ☐

Property Name: Fox Hall Farm Inventory Number: AA-214
 Address: 670 Polling House Road City: Harwood Zip Code: 20776
 County: Anne Arundel USGS Topographic Map: Bristol
 Owner: Albert Lord Is the property being evaluated a district? ☐ yes ☐ no
 Tax Parcel Number: 31 Tax Map Number: 63 Tax Account ID Number: 01-05563400
 Project: Lord Golf Project Agency: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name: _____ Date: _____
 Is the property located within a historic district? ☐ yes ☒ no

If the property is within a district

District Inventory Number: _____

NR-listed district ☐ yes Eligible district ☐ yes District Name: _____

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☐ yes ☐ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☐ yes ☒ no

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Historical Trust, draft National Register of Historic Places nomination

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Description Summary

Fox Hall Farm is located west of Harwood on the north side of Polling House Road in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The farm is composed of the principal dwelling, three additional dwellings, and seven agricultural buildings. The principal house is oriented to the south and is sited at the top of a slight rise adjoining Polling House Road. The house lies within a landscaped house lot with an expansive lawn area. A twentieth-century tobacco barn lies 400 feet southwest of the house, and a single-story dwelling is located about 800 feet south of the principal dwelling, adjacent to Polling House Road. The remaining dwellings and agricultural buildings are clustered approximately 1,200 feet northeast of the main house. The current farm comprises approximately 275 acres. The principal house (AA-214) was evaluated in 1993 as part of the Catholic University Project and a National Register of Historic Places Registration form was completed. No action was taken on the nomination and the property was never evaluated for National Register eligibility. The farm and agricultural buildings were field-verified for the completion of this Determination of Eligibility form.

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Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Comments: Despite alterations mentioned in the attached document, the main house retains sufficient integrity to meet NR criteria. We concur with preparer's recommendation that the property is not significant under Criterion A

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, NR Program

Date

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The principal house at Fox Hall Farm is a rectangular building of brick construction with a twentieth-century, frame addition on the rear elevation. The original portion of the house, dating from ca. 1830, is a three-bay, two-and-one-half-story, side-passage dwelling with two interior-end chimneys on the west wall. The building exhibits several periods of modification dating from the mid-twentieth century. Evidence of modification includes extensive reconstruction and re-pointing of wall surfaces, replacement windows, replacement roof coverings, reconstructed interior walls, and replacement interior trim. The property also contains three additional dwellings; three frame barns; a frame garage; a frame poultry house, a frame cornercrib; and a concrete-block tobacco stripping building.

General Description

Masonry Dwelling (AA-214A)

The Fox Hall farm principal dwelling is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-passage, brick building dating from ca. 1830. The building is oriented to the south and the façade is laid in Flemish bond with the side and rear elevations laid in five-course, common bond. The building is supported by a raised, brick foundation and terminates in a side-gable roof. Window openings of the façade are framed by jack arches and wooden sills. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash on the first and second levels with six-light, wood-sash casements in the cellar. Window sash are mid-twentieth century replacements. All window openings are flanked by shutters fixed to the masonry walls with the louvers set in the reverse of historic orientation. The door opening is topped by a segmental arch of gauged brick. The eight-panel door lies beneath a semi-circular fanlight with arched tracery. A molded cornice trims the impost of the arch and the reveals of the opening are finished with raised panels. A line of roofing tar and heavy spikes set in the masonry imply the location of a shed-roofed awning above the door.

The eave of the building is trimmed by a two-course, corbelled brick cornice. Two dormers pierce the asphalt-shingled roof. Six-over-six, double-hung sash windows open the dormers. Pilasters frame the dormer windows and a broken-bed pediment trims the gable. The side walls are clad in diagonal boards. A paneled, arched head tops the windows and interior investigations show that the upper sash originally followed the curve of the upper frame.

The east elevation contains two window openings: one corresponding to the entry hall of the side passage and one, second-floor window located slightly right of the building centerline. Both contain replacement, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. Two, six-light casement windows illuminate the cellar level. A cellar entry is centrally located on the elevation. Accessed by a single flight of stairs, the doorway is filled by a four-light over four-panel, wood door. All the openings of this elevation are topped by jack arches and have wooden sills. The walls terminate in a flush verge.

A one-story frame addition is located on the northeast corner of the building. The kitchen is supported by a brick foundation with irregular coursing. The walls are clad in wide-reveal weatherboard. The east wall of the kitchen is pierced by single and paired six-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash window. The north wall of the kitchen contains a single window with the same sash configuration. The west wall is pierced by a six-over-one, double-hung, sash window and a four-light over three-panel door. A single run of wooden steps leads to the door.

The symmetrical rear elevation of the masonry portion of the building displays two windows in the cellar and the first level and three windows in the second floor. All openings are framed by brick jack arches and wooden sills. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash replacement windows. The rear slope of the roof is pierced by two gable-roofed dormers. The dormers contain six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows but do not exhibit the pilasters, pediment, or arched head of the façade. The side walls of the dormers are clad in diagonal siding, and

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the gable roofs are covered in asphalt shingles. The west elevation is blind but contains the two interior-end chimneys. Each chimney terminates in a three-course, corbelled cap.

The plan of the building originally comprised three rooms on the first and second floors with a single room in the attic. A stair ascends from the north end of the side passage. The passage of the second floor and attic has been partitioned to provide bathrooms.

The passage of the first floor is divided visually by an elliptical arch supported by two pilasters. The pilasters are detailed with symmetrical trim, paterae, and elliptical ovolo moldings. The side surfaces of the pilasters are paneled. The center of the arch is trimmed with a wooden, faux keystone. The stairs at the rear of the passage is a closed stringer with turned newel, bent-wood baluster, and tread returns detailed with scrollwork brackets. The stair spandrel is paneled. The east wall of the passage is furred out to accommodate modern mechanical systems and obscures one of the arch pilasters.

The architraves of the doors and windows of the first floor are similar with deeply molded trim of elliptical cross section, corner blocks, and paterae. The two remaining rooms within the masonry portion of the building are equally-sized rooms divided by a double-leaf, wooden door with each leaf having eight panels. Each room has a centrally located fireplace on the west wall. Both mantels are similar with turned columns supporting a simple shelf. The central, concave panel of the mantel is deeply fluted. The cornice is comprised of an exaggerated, elliptical ovolo with astragal. The mantel shelves appear to be replacements with minimal ornamentation and simple gougework detail. The fireplace opening of the south room is trimmed in marble with exposed brick in the northern room. The fireplace of the north room is flanked by presses with six-panel upper doors and single-panel lower doors. The chair rail, base board, and base molding are trimmed with simple moldings. The window reveals are paneled and a paneled dado is visible beneath one of the windows in the north room.

The second floor does not contain the detail of the first level. Window and door architraves are simple and the base and trim are replacement materials. Closets added during a twentieth-century renovation flank both fireplaces and project beyond the mantels. The mantels are simple with a wide architrave and backband. The mantel shelf repeats the rectangular shape and gougework of the first floor. The use of wire nails to fasten the mantels to the chimney mass implies that these date to a renovation. A modern bathroom fills the southern half of the passage.

The attic level contains one large room to the west and a bathroom in the southwest corner, truncating the passage. Visibility of the roof framing is limited, but the rafters appear to be re-used material, and the framing used to create the ceiling is modern lumber fastened with wire nails. There is no historic evidence of finishes in the attic space and the conversion to finished space likely dates to a twentieth-century renovation.

Fragments of formal landscaping surround the house. The approach to the house is framed by rows of boxwoods. The size of the bushes indicates a planting date in the mid- to late-twentieth century; however, the lack of pruning has allowed the shrubs to develop from numerous trunks and assume an unkempt appearance. A grove of boxwoods also lies to the west of the house. These plantings frame a brick-paved patio area with the remnants of a masonry barbeque and intersecting brick paths that once defined a formal herb or rose garden. No additional plantings remain in these areas. The patio and garden areas date from the mid- to late- twentieth century evidenced by the use of machine-made brick and extensive concrete curbing.

Tobacco Barn (AA-214B)

A twentieth-century tobacco barn (ca. 1930) lies approximately 400 feet southwest of the dwelling. The building lies on an east-west axis. The building is clad in vertical board siding and supported by concrete block piers two feet above grade. The sill measures eight inches by six inches and rests on the piers. Wood skirting covers the area

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from grade to sill. Construction utilizes four-by-six purlin posts; six-by-six wall posts; and a double two-by-six for the plate. The central and corner posts are down-braced and three wind braces are evenly spaced down the length of the barn. The framing system incorporates posts spaced at eight and twelve foot intervals with the upper framing creating twenty, four-foot rooms. A partially-underground stripping room is located in the southeast corner of the barn. The stripping room is constructed of concrete block and accessed through a bulkhead door. Three-light, metal-sash windows pierce the east and south walls of the stripping room. The gable-roof of the barn is clad in prefabricated metal panels.

Frame Dwelling (AA-214C)

A one-story, frame, four-bay, twentieth-century dwelling (ca. 1920) lies approximately 800 feet south of the main house. The building is oriented to the east and is composed of three building periods. The first period is the northern three bays of the façade. Supported by piers concealed by board skirting, the building originally had a gable roof. The second building period extended the house to the south with the final bay of the façade. This section of the building is cellared and supported by a concrete block foundation. The final building period added a rear, shed addition that spanned the full length of the building. This portion is supported by a concrete block foundation. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. Four-light, wood-sash windows are located in the apex of each gable wall. Access to the building is afforded by a five-panel door on the façade and a four-light over three-panel door on the north elevation. The building is sheathed in weatherboard with wood cornerboards and the roof is clad in composition shingles. A brick chimney pierces the rear slope of the roof.

Concrete Masonry Unit Dwelling (AA-214D)

A cluster of buildings lies 1,200 feet northeast of the main dwelling. This group includes two dwellings, two barns, garage, tobacco stripping building, poultry house, and corn crib. One dwelling is an early-twentieth century, concrete block, one-story, three-bay dwelling (ca. 1930) with a gambrel roof. The building is supported by a concrete block foundation and is oriented to the east. Windows of the first floor are six-over-six, and four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl sash. The openings are framed by concrete sills and lintels. Two windows lie in each gambrel. Both windows are three-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. Two-light, casement windows illuminate the cellar. A raised-panel metal door provides access through the façade. A metal door with arched head glazing and snap-in muntins is located in the north elevation. The gambrels are clad in asbestos shingles and composition shingles cover the roof. A brick, ridgeline chimney rises near the center of the building. A partially-underground, concrete-block, shed-roofed addition is located on the south elevation. The addition is accessed through a six-panel wood door and is illuminated by three-light, metal-sash, casement windows.

Frame Barn (AA-214E)

East and slightly north of the dwelling stands a gable-roofed barn constructed ca. 1900. The barn is supported by concrete block piers and is oriented on a north-south axis. A variety of building materials compose the structure of the barn. Log sills and circular-sawn, six-by-six posts form the carcass of the structure with sawn down braces supporting the corner posts. The hay mow floor is laid on circular sawn joists and the common-rafter roof is fastened with wire nails. A gable-roofed addition lies to the north of the original portion of the building and a shed-roofed addition is appended to the west wall. A corn crib fills the northwest corner of the building. The barn is clad in vertical board siding and the roof is sheathed in pre-fabricated metal panels.

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Frame Dwelling (AA-214F)

A second dwelling lies 200 feet north of the first. This dwelling is a one-story, two-bay, front-gable building supported by brick piers and oriented to the east. The building dates from ca. 1900. The façade is pierced by a six-over-one, double-hung, wood sash window and a door opening. The door opening is covered by a gable-roofed awning supported by square posts and diagonal bracing. The single-leaf door is missing. Paired, six-over-one, double-hung sash windows open the north elevation. A shed-roofed addition lies on the rear of the building. The elevation contains a six-over-one, double-hung sash window and a four-light door. The south elevation contains three, six-over-one, double-hung sash windows. The building is clad in weatherboard. Rafter tails are exposed at the eave and the gable roof is sheathed in composition shingles. A concrete block, ridgeline chimney is centered in the building. The dwelling is partially collapsed and severely deteriorated.

Poultry House and Corncrib (AA-214G, H)

West and south of the second dwelling are two agricultural buildings. The first is a shed-roofed poultry house dating from ca. 1900. The building is clad in vertical board siding and supported by earth-set poles. The west and south elevations contain vertical batten doors. The roof is clad in pre-fabricated metal panels. The second agricultural building is a frame corncrib also dating from ca. 1900. The southern portion of the building is clad in vertical board siding and the northern portion is covered with stripped-saplings. The building is supported by earth-set posts and the gable roof is clad in prefabricated metal panels. The building is partially collapsed.

Converted Tobacco Barn and Concrete Masonry Unit Stripping Building (AA-214I, J)

Slightly more than 300 feet north and west of the second dwelling are a frame barn and a concrete block tobacco stripping building. The barn is a gable-roofed building on a north-south axis and dates from ca. 1900. The building has a twelve-foot wide transverse aisle between 24 foot square cells. It is constructed of circular sawn lumber and fastened with wire nails. The building is supported by piers of brick and concrete block construction. The sill and plate measure eight inches square and the wall posts are six inches square. A shed addition is located on the west wall. The building was converted to a tobacco barn after its construction. Posts dividing the cells into rooms are stripped cedar logs as are the tier poles. Ventilators along the east, longitudinal wall were cut through the vertical wall sheathing as part of this conversion. The gable roof is covered with pre-fabricated metal panels. The tobacco stripping building is immediately southeast of the barn. The stripping building dates from ca. 1930. It is constructed of concrete block and bears the date "1960" in its concrete foundation. The building contains a sectional, overhead garage door in its west wall and a large window opening in the east wall. The window opening lacks sash and frame. A shed roof once covered the building and a concrete block stack rises from the southwest corner. The building is partially collapsed and deteriorated.

Frame Garage (AA-214K)

A final building lies about 350 feet east of the barn. This building is a gable-roofed, frame garage on a north-south axis. The garage dates from ca. 1930. The structure is composed of circular sawn lumber and fastened with wire nails. There is a large opening on the south side and a shed addition at the northwest corner. The building is clad in vertical board siding and its roof is covered with prefabricated metal panels.

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Historic Context

Edward McCeney (1807-1883) built the brick dwelling at Fox Hall Farm during the 1820s or 1830s. The earliest members of the McCeney family to live in Anne Arundel County might have been Edward's grandparents, Jacob and Sarah McCeney; two of their daughters married in the county in 1774 (Maryland State Archives n.d.). Members of the family first were listed in the U.S. census in 1800, when Jacob and Sarah's sons, Zachariah, Benjamin, and Joseph, were listed (U.S. census 1800).

The land under the house and the surrounding 278 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres had been in the McCeney family since 1797, when Zachariah, Edward's father, purchased it from John Shekells (Anne Arundel County Land Records NH9:63). According to the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, Zachariah McCeney was assessed for only a one-story dwelling, a shed, and three other buildings, as well as for ten slaves (Maryland State Archives 1798). Zachariah McCeney married Martha (maiden name unknown) before 1793 (Maryland State Archives n.d.), and they produced seven children, six of whom reached adulthood, including Edward. Zachariah McCeney died in 1820 possessed of approximately 416 acres, including the property that later was named Fox Hall Farm.

According to Zachariah's will, he divided his estate equally among his four remaining dependent children: Mary, Martha, Jacob, and Edward each received \$2,000, one Negro, a cow, a featherbed, and an equal share in the proceeds from the sale of their father's real property, which was to occur when Edward reached adulthood. As the youngest son, Edward also received a bequest of \$1,000 for his education (Anne Arundel County Wills TTH1:33).

Despite the terms of his father's will, records indicate that Edward retained much of his father's land for most of his adult life. In addition, although Edward was educated as a physician and was described in records as "Doctor McCeney," he apparently pursued farming more actively than the profession for which he was trained. Census records indicate that before the Civil War, McCeney and his neighbors in Anne Arundel County's First District grew several crops but focused on tobacco production, using slave and free black labor. During the 1830s and 1840s, they suffered financial losses as the abundance of tobacco and lack of agricultural diversification depressed prices and exhausted the soil. The population declined as farmers departed the southern part of the county (Brugger 1988:208). After the Civil War, local farmers continued to grow tobacco, but also diversified the commodities they produced to include crops such as potatoes, dairy products, and wool.

According to the 1830 census, 23-year-old Edward's first as an adult, he was unmarried and without children. His household included four enslaved black boys younger than 10, three male slaves between 24 and 36 years old, and four enslaved females between 10 and 24 years old. Others present included two free colored males younger than 10, one free colored male between 24 and 36 years old, one free colored male between 36 and 55 years old, one free colored female between 10 and 24 years old, and one free colored female between 55 and 100 years old (United States census 1830).

Edward married Sophia Norman (c. 1811-1894) in 1831 at St. James Parish (Maryland State Archives Index #27; Marlborough Towne Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution 1971:253-5). By 1840, the couple had four children: Theodore, Edward, Elisabeth, and Rufus (United States Census 1840, 1850). A free colored female 10 to 24 years old also was present. The 1840 census identified one family member as engaged in "learned professions," referring to Edward, the physician, but the census also indicated that seven members of the household were engaged in agriculture. The household included 17 slaves: three boys and five girls under 10 years old, two males and two females between 10 and 24 years old, three women 24 to 36 years old, one man and one woman 36 to 55 years old.

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By 1850, Edward, 43, and Sophia, 39, had eight children. The 1850 census listed Edward's profession as a physician, but the family's real estate was valued at \$6,000 and the farm housed 29 slaves between two months and 60 years old (United States Census Population Schedule 1850; United States Census Agricultural Schedule 1850).

According to chancery and land records, Edward encountered financial difficulties, and in 1851 he mortgaged his 300-acre property for \$5,000 borrowed from John Drury (Anne Arundel Chancery Court Case #606, James Owens vs. Dr. Edward McCeney, 1877). According to the mortgage documents, the mortgaged property was Edward McCeney's "dwelling plantation," encompassing portions of three tracts: Simmons' Purchase, Hard Bargain, and New Design. The property was located "on the road leading from Mount Pleasant Ferry to Annapolis, and within a few miles of the said ferry" (Anne Arundel County land records IHN6:22). In 1855, when Edward failed to make payments on the loan, Drury authorized the sale of 150 acres to Edward's brother, Jacob McCeney, for \$3,118. The property left the family when Jacob's heirs sold it in 1872 (Anne Arundel County Land Records SH7:349).

The other half of Edward's property remained mortgaged. Drury transferred the note for that debt to James Owens and appointed Owens his attorney with the power to collect the debt (James Owens vs. Dr. Edward McCeney 1877:Exhibit C). Edward maintained his farm; both the 1860 and 1870 censuses list his occupation as "farmer."

Edward McCeney died in 1883. When the property was offered for public sale in 1887, Owens purchased it for \$3,000 (James Owens vs. Dr. Edward McCeney 1877:Exhibit C). In 1930, the Owens family sold the property to Fox Hall Farms, Inc. Several subsequent owners retained the name, and today this tract comprises the majority of Fox Hall Farm (Anne Arundel County Land Records FSR78:474).

Meanwhile, the northern portion of the property that is the focus of this Determination of Eligibility also functioned as a tobacco farm, although on a smaller scale than Edward McCeney's. This property, totaling approximately 68 acres, previously was part of a 200-acre parcel known as Browsley or Bromley Hall. The land was part of the holdings of John Claytor, who conveyed the 200-acre section to his son, George, in his will in 1839. He also received several slaves, farming machinery and utensils, and "sufficient provisions for one year" (Anne Arundel County Wills TTS1:365). The Claytor and McCeney families were connected by both geographic proximity and marriage. John Claytor's second wife was Mary McCeney (Powell 1991:24), daughter of Zachariah and Martha McCeney and sister of Edward McCeney.

John Claytor's will indicated that the 200-acre parcel bequeathed to George Claytor was in a remote area of his father's land holdings, far away from the core of the farm, and lacked structures or other amenities (Anne Arundel County Wills TTS1:365). To make the land productive, George Claytor would have had to build a domestic and agricultural complex, implying that the buildings and structural ruins on this property would date from at least the mid-nineteenth century.

Within ten years of acquiring the property, however, George Claytor apparently had financial difficulties similar to those of his neighbor, Edward McCeney. In 1847, as a result of a chancery case, George's 200-acre property was sold at public auction to Benjamin and Ruth Welch (Anne Arundel County Land Records JHN2:297). After the Welchs sold it to William Birkhead, Joseph O. Fowler Sr. bought it in 1855 and conveyed it to his son, Joseph Fowler Jr., in 1865 (Anne Arundel County Land Records NHG1:227; NHG4:602; NHG13:382).

According to the 1870 agricultural census, the younger Fowler was operating his property in a manner similar to Edward McCeney, but on a smaller scale (United States Census Agricultural Schedule 1870).

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Tobacco continued to be the dominant crop in the area during the twentieth century. Indicating the continued cultivation of tobacco, during the 1930s or 1940s a tobacco barn was built on Fox Hall Farm, by either the Owens family or Fox Hall Farms Inc. (Anne Arundel County Land Records GW34:328; FSR78:474).

The barn's construction coincides with the peak of twentieth-century tobacco production in Anne Arundel County and southern Maryland during the century's first half. According to the federal agricultural census, Anne Arundel County farmland in tobacco production increased steadily, from 4,599 acres in 1919 to a peak of 8,904 acres in 1954 (United States Census of Agriculture 1919-1959; National Agriculture Statistics Service 1973-2004). This growth mirrored tobacco production in the rest of the tobacco-producing counties in southern Maryland. During the 1920s and 1930s, southern Maryland tobacco production remained steady at 20 million to 25 million pounds per year. During the 1940s and 1950s, sales figures from tobacco warehouses in southern Maryland – established after the looseleaf sales method enabled the creation of local markets – indicated that production remained at approximately 37 million pounds per year (United States Census of Agriculture 1924; Maryland State Board of Agriculture 1929-1955).

Several factors boosted the sale of tobacco from Anne Arundel County and other parts of southern Maryland. Cigarettes grew in popularity in Europe during and after World War I, particularly in Switzerland. Forty-two percent of all Swiss-made cigarettes contained Maryland tobacco by World War II (The Tobacco Institute 1976:24). In 1939, the tobacco auctioning system was modernized when Crosby Wyche, a University of Maryland student, introduced the loose-leaf auction method. Previously, tobacco was shipped to Baltimore, the state's principal market, in hogsheads, or large barrels. Hogsheads had to be opened if potential buyers wanted to view a sample; in the loose-leaf method, tobacco was sold at local markets near the growers, and the growers could sell in small quantities. More than half the state's crop was auctioned through the loose-leaf method by 1941; more than 92 percent of the state's markets used the loose-leaf method by 1951 (The Tobacco Institute 1976:5, 24).

New roads improved the distribution of tobacco from the area. A few miles to the west, Route 301/Crain Highway was built in 1927 from Baltimore to Charles County, providing a north-south route for tobacco farmers and other residents of the area. It was the first new road built in Maryland since colonial times (The Tobacco Institute 1976:24; Pruett 2004).

Tobacco production dropped after World War II. In Anne Arundel County, the amount of farmland in tobacco production dropped in 1959 to 7,270 acres, down 18 percent from 1954. It continued to decline through the end of the twentieth century, and in 2004 only 100 acres in the county were in tobacco production (National Agricultural Statistics Service 2005). In 1960, sales at southern Maryland warehouses dropped 28 percent from 1955, to 27 million pounds (Maryland State Board of Agriculture 1960).

Analysis of Integrity and Significance

Integrity

The masonry dwelling at Fox Hall Farm does not retain integrity of materials, workmanship, feeling, design, or association. The main house underwent a substantial renovation during the twentieth century that altered or removed historic fabric dating from the period of construction of the building. The extreme west corner of the façade is the only portion of the house that exhibits original workmanship and materials in the masonry. The high lime content, narrow beds, and struck joints at this location differ from the flush joints and Portland-cement mortar utilized on the remainder of the structure. Alterations to the masonry are also seen in the east corner with the use of irregular closers. Erratic coursing throughout the façade and rear wall and the absence of closers around the

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windows suggests an enlargement of the openings to accommodate new frames with sash weights. The jack arches topping the window openings also display evidence of reconstruction most visible in the first floor window of the east elevation where an arch cuts into a header course and is reconstructed with irregular coursing.

Additional integrity issues are visible in the interior. The construction of frame walls to accommodate mechanical systems alters room sizes and conceals ornamental trim. Although some ornamental detail survives on the first floor, the reconstruction of the second and third floors with the addition of closets, baths, and finished spaces, compromises the design, materials, and workmanship of these portions of the building. The integrity of the main dwelling is also affected by the absence of any domestic complex. Outbuildings associated with a rural dwelling, such as kitchen, smokehouse, icehouse, stable, or springhouse are no longer extant affecting the integrity of association and feeling.

Archival research illustrates the agricultural enterprise of the McCeney family in the mid- to late-nineteenth century. The emphasis on tobacco production in the years prior to the Civil War, and the diversification in the post-bellum period required an extensive assemblage of agricultural buildings. The extant buildings at Fox Hall Farm date from the late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century and are not associated with those families responsible for the development and growth of the farm earlier in the nineteenth century. This lack of association to a distinguishable agricultural landscape dating from the period of significance affects integrity of association and feeling.

The remaining buildings at Fox Hall Farm possess varying levels of integrity, and are not directly associated with the main dwelling. The cluster of buildings to the northeast occupies a parcel not part of the farm during the tenure of the McCeney family. These buildings suffer from diminished integrity due to modification and deterioration. The tobacco barn to the southwest of the house retains integrity to its date of construction in the early twentieth century, but does not hold association to the McCeney family or the period of significance of the property. The dwelling to the south holds diminished integrity due to additions and modifications to the original three-bay mass.

Significance

Fox Hall Farm was evaluated against National Register of Historic Places criteria for significance and integrity for the period ca. 1830 to 1870, the period when the house was constructed and the McCeney family retained control over much of the property. This period also reflects the partition and acquisition of land by the McCeney and Claytor families resulting in the boundary demarcations that remain evident. Agricultural transition also influences the period of significance. Commodity production shifted from a dependence on tobacco in the ante-bellum period to a more diversified agricultural economy after 1865. While the McCeney and Claytor holdings continued to produce large quantities of tobacco, they produced items such as potatoes, dairy products, and wool.

The property was evaluated under Criterion A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The significant pattern of history identified in the historic context is the transformation of the agricultural landscape from one dominated by a single crop and slave labor to one of diversification and wage-earning or tenant labor. The cultural landscape that emerged from this transformation contained buildings suited to the cultivation and storage of a variety of crops and those dedicated to animal husbandry. While the brick residence at Fox Hall Farm dates from this period of significance, the extant cultural landscape does not reflect the identified pattern of history and exists in contextual isolation.

The property was evaluated under Criterion B for its relationship to Edward McCeney and his role in Anne Arundel County history. Archival research indicated that McCeney received formal training as a physician, yet did not pursue a medical career and continually designated his occupation as "farmer." Archival research implies moderate

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success for McCeney in the mid-nineteenth century as he acquired land and the labor needed to farm it; however, his inability to satisfy the terms of a mortgage led to the forced sale of his lands before 1880. Research has yielded no other specific information about McCeney's activities or their impact and no scholarly judgement can be made about historic importance.

In order to merit consideration for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C a property must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The buildings at Fox Hall Farm were evaluated individually and collectively for eligibility under Criterion C.

The principal dwelling at Fox Hall Farm exhibits the side-passage plan. The side-passage plan gained popularity as a rural house type in the 1790s and numerous examples survive in Anne Arundel County (Ware 1990:15). The plan represented trends in architectural refinement and the adoption of traditionally urban forms into a rural setting. The side-passage plan proved popular in urban settings for its economy of space, allowing for smaller building lots and more dense development. In urban areas, extensions to side-passage dwellings often took the form of a rear ell projecting back from a side-gable wall. Lacking the constraints of a dense urban environment, rural examples of the plan frequently expanded laterally. The form of the building often evolved to a five-bay, central passage plan. Hyphens or pavilions extended the plan and created three- and five-part Palladian plans. Kitchens and domestic spaces occupied the wings, with more formal spaces commonly placed to the front or public face of the dwelling. The openness of the agricultural landscape allowed for expansion across the façade rather than receding from it. The desire to emphasize a particular element, the formal front, led to the recession of mass through diminution of scale, frequently from two-story to one-and-one-half- or one-story construction.

The residence at Fox Hall Farm is not associated with a professional designer or master builder and is most appropriately assessed for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type and period. The side-passage plan is most frequently executed in brick although frame and stone examples are found. Variations in the plan included single- and double-pile configurations, and building heights ranged from one to three stories. The defining characteristics of the side-passage plan lie principally in the plan itself. In both single- and double-pile examples the passage extended through the building with a door opening off the rear elevation. The stair occupied the exterior wall of the passage with access to the cellar underneath the staircase. The structural system of the building called for the repetition of this plan on all levels including the cellar. The chimney mass (or masses) was placed in the habitable rooms and the passage itself left unheated. The construction of the Fox Hall principal residence utilized common building practices and materials, and the ornamentation is typical of middling houses of the period. Although the basic plan of the building is discernable, considerable alteration has occurred and results in the house not retaining sufficient integrity to represent a type, period, or method of construction to merit consideration under Criterion C. The partitioning of the second level passage, alterations to window openings, replacement windows, reconstruction or reconfiguration of masonry walls, replacement roofing material, unsympathetic masonry repairs, fixed shutters, kitchen addition, interior partitions, modifications to the original plan, replacement interior trim, replacement flooring, and possible roof reconfiguration compromise the integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and feeling.

As individual entities, the remaining buildings do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a time, period, or method of construction. Construction techniques utilized common building practices and materials such as circular sawn lumber fastened with wire nails. The buildings do not possess any stylistic attributes of the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth centuries and are best described as an expression of vernacular traditions. The two barns in the northeast cluster exhibit extensive modification through additions and interior adaptations to changing agricultural

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

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foci of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Advanced deterioration of numerous buildings compromises further the integrity of the buildings.

The tobacco barn southwest of the house incorporates design elements advocated by the University of Maryland Extension Service during the early decades of the twentieth century. The heightened longitudinal walls, steeply pitched gable roof, sidewall ventilators, interior bracing, and integral stripping shed reflect progressive thought in the handling and curing of tobacco. The barn lacks two key features of the extension service designs, however. The vertical movement of air through the barn was considered critical in the curing process (Posey 1945: 27-29). Side ventilators alone did not provide effective airflow except when winds proved strong enough to move air through the barn, and permitted no ventilation for tobacco near the top of the walls or in the roof section. The recommended design included both a ridgeline ventilator and openings in the lower portions of the wall. Ventilation through the roof exhausted warm air while vents near grade allowed heavier, cool air to exit. The vertical, fixed-board skirting that bridges the space between piers is a likely replacement for the hinged vents depicted in ideal barn illustrations (Posey 1945:28). The exposed nature of wooden, ridgeline ventilators led to rapid deterioration and frequent repairs and replacement. The conversion of the barn into a general storage building in the late twentieth century allowed for the removal of this distinctive, yet extraneous feature. The barn also lacks association with the agricultural landscape of the early twentieth century as the full assemblage of buildings such as equipment sheds, storage buildings, and the tobacco press needed in the preparation of tobacco for shipment is no longer extant. The tobacco barn no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit further consideration for the National Register of Historic Places.

Fox Hall Farm was also evaluated for its ability to represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The assemblage of buildings dates from the construction of the principal dwelling in the early-nineteenth century through the opening decades of the twentieth century and the erection of the final tobacco barn. The buildings of Fox Hall Farm exhibit a broad diversity of building types, construction materials, and dates of construction and lack cohesive relationships. Fox Hall Farm does not possess overall continuity visible in the cultural landscape and does not reflect the collective evolution of the agricultural endeavors of the McCeney family. Deterioration and modification further diminishes the ability of the building assemblage to represent a distinguishable and identifiable entity or convey a visual sense of the overall historic environment.

Fox Hall Farm as an entity does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Evaluation of the buildings revealed that the individual structures failed to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Modification and deterioration seriously comprises the integrity of workmanship, design, materials, association, and feeling. The assemblage of buildings lacks the concentration, linkage, and continuity of features to represent a significant and distinguishable entity. Thus, Fox Hall Farm does not possess the qualities of integrity and significance for National Register eligibility under Criterion C.

Recommendation

Fox Hall Farm does not possess the qualities of significance and integrity to merit further consideration for the National Register of Historic Places. National Register eligibility requires that the resource hold significance within an historic context and retain integrity to the period of significance. Under Criterion A, the agricultural transformation of Anne Arundel County in the post-bellum period resulted in a move away from a single-crop economy to diversified horticulture and husbandry. This shift required the construction of new buildings for the storage of crops and equipment as well as the barns needed for livestock. Fox Hall Farm does not retain the defining characteristics of an agricultural landscape from either the ante-bellum period of reliance on a single crop

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 11

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or the post-war period of diversification. Fox Hall Farm does not hold significant associations with the theme of agricultural transformation to merit National Register Eligibility under Criterion A. Fox Hall Farm was also evaluated under Criteria B and C. Archival research failed to identify any significant associations with the McCeney or Claytor families to allow for a scholarly judgement about their historic importance. Episodes of modification, unsympathetic rehabilitation, and new construction compromise the integrity of the complex and its eligibility under Criterion C. Fox Hall Farm does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling.

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 12

AA-214

Ware, Donna M.

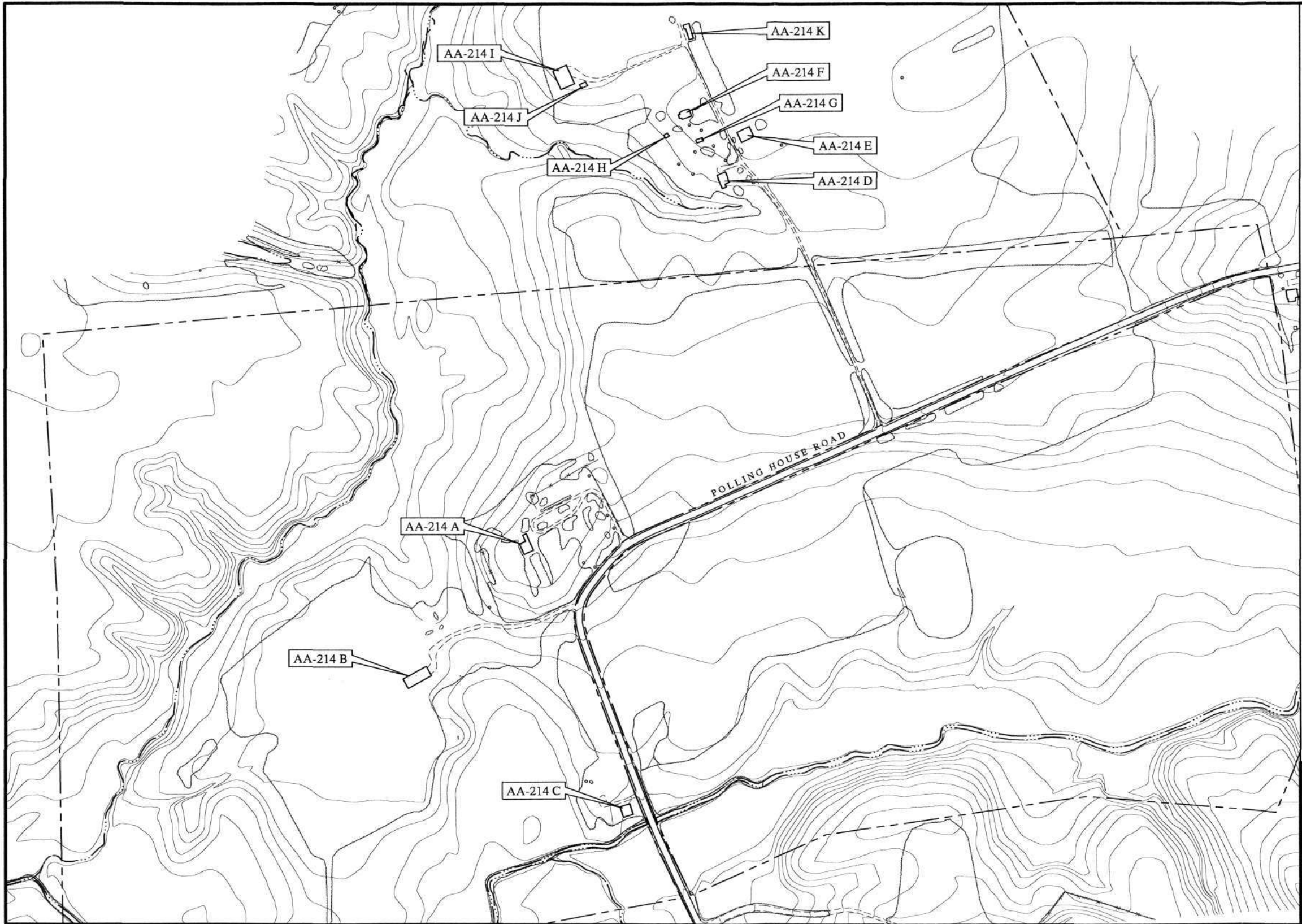
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Christine Heidenrich, Historian;
Dean Doerrfeld, Architectural
Historian; Martha Williams,
Historian

Prepared by:

Date Prepared: 24 August 2005

AA-214



KEY:


- PROPERTY LINE
- == PAVED ROAD
- - - UNPAVED ROAD/DRIVEWAY
- ~ TREELINE
- - - - - STREAM/DRAINAGE



0 100 200
METERS

**LORD GOLF PROJECT
FOX HALL FARM
Determination of Eligibility**

DATE: 08/24/05 PREPARED BY: BW

 R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Fox Hall Farm
MIHP # AA-214
Harwood, Anne Arundel County
Bristol Quadrangle

BRISTOL QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



MIHP # AA-214

Harwood Vicinity, Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Photographer: Chris Heidenrich

Date of Photographs: 28 July 2005

Location of Negative: MD SHPO

Photo Log

Photograph 1. Façade of masonry dwelling (AA-214A), looking northeast.

Photograph 2. North elevation of masonry dwelling (AA-214A), looking south.

Photograph 3. Detail of entry, masonry dwelling (AA-214A).

Photograph 4. Interior view of stair hall, masonry dwelling (AA-214A), looking north.

Photograph 5. Interior view of front parlor, masonry dwelling (AA-214A), looking northwest.

Photograph 6. Interior view of north room, second level, masonry dwelling (AA-214A), looking west.

Photograph 7. Frame tobacco barn (AA-214B), looking southwest.

Photograph 8. Frame dwelling (AA-214C), looking southwest.

Photograph 9. Concrete masonry unit dwelling (AA-214D), looking southeast.

Photograph 10. Frame barn (AA-214E), looking north.

Photograph 11. Frame dwelling (AA-214F), looking west.

Photograph 12. Frame poultry house (AA-214G), looking northeast.

Photograph 13. Frame corncrib (AA-214H), looking west.

Photograph 14. Frame barn (AA-214I), looking west.

Photograph 15. Concrete masonry unit tobacco stripping building (AA-214J), looking east.

Photograph 16. Frame garage (AA-214K), looking east.



MHP # AA-214

FOX HALL FARM

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD

C. Heidenrich

7/26/2005

South elevation, Main House

1/16



MHP # AA-214

FOX HALL FARM

ANNE ARUNDEL Co., MD

C. Heidenrich

7/26/2005

North elevation, Main House

2/16



MHP #AA-Z14

FOX HALL FARM

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD

C. Heidreich

7/26/2005

Detail of door, South elevation

3/16



MIAP #AA-214

FOX HALL FARM

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD

C. Heidenvich

7/28/2005

Passage, First Floor, Looking North

4/16



MIHP #AA-214

FOX HALL FARM

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD.

C. Heidenrich

7/28/2005

South Parlor, First Floor, Looking NW

5/16



MIHP #AA-214

FOX HALL FARM

ANNE ARUNDEL CO, MD

C. Heidewich

7/28/05

North Room, Second Floor, Looking West

6/16



MIHP #AA-214

FOX HALL FARM

ANNE ARUNDEL Co., MD

C. Heidennich

7/28/05

Tobacco Barn (AA-214B), Looking SW

7/16



MHP #AA-214

FOX HALL FARM

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD

C. Heiderrich

7/26/05

Frame Dwelling (AA-214C), Looking SW

8/16



MHP # AA-214

Fox Hall Farm

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD

C. Heidlenrich

7/28/05

CMV Dwelling (AA-214D), Looking SE

9/16



MIHP # AA-214

FOX HALL FARM

ANNE ARUNDEL Co., MD

C. Heidenreich

7/26/05

Frame Barn (AA-214 E), South Elevation

10/16



MILTP #AA-214

FOX HALL FARM

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD

C. Heidewich

7/28/05

Frame Dwelling (AA-214F), East Elevation

11/16



MIHP # AA-214

FOX HALL FARM

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD

C. Heidenrich

7/28/05

Poultry House (AA-214/6), Looking NE

12/16



MHP #AA-214

FOX HALL FARM

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD

C. Heidewich

7/28/05

Cornerib (AA-214H), Looking W

13/16



MHP #AA-214

FOX HALL FARM

ANNE ARUNDEL Co., MD

C. Heidovich

7/28/05

Barn (AA-214I), East Elevation

14/16



MHP #AA-214/

FOX HALL FARM

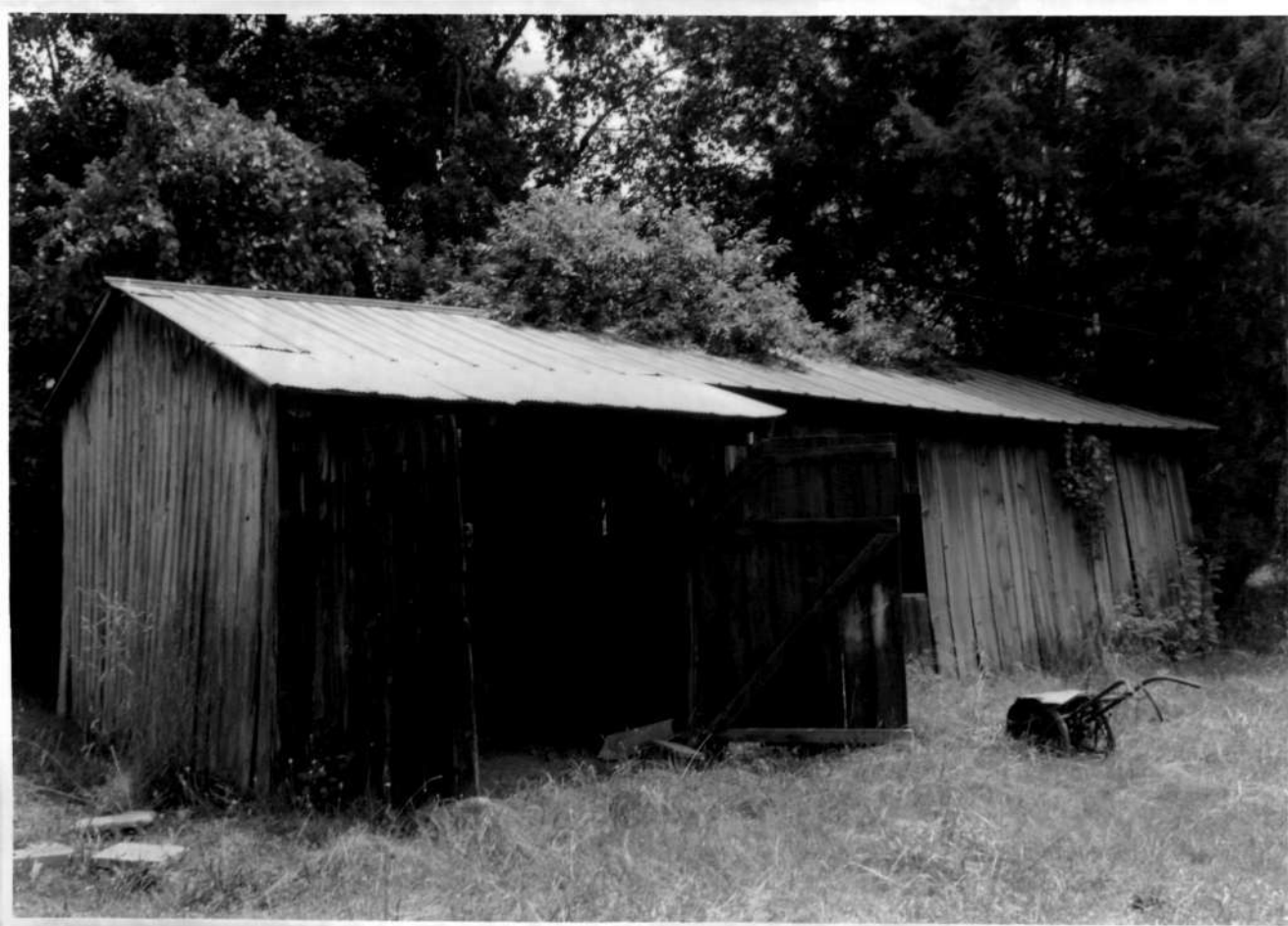
ANNE ARUNDEL Co., MD

C. Heidensick

7/28/05

CMV Shipping Building (AA-214-J), W. Elevation

15/16



MIHP # AA-214

FOX HALL FARM

ANNE ARUNDEL Co., MD

C. Heidensch

7/28/05

Garage (AA-214K), West Elevation

16/16

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Catholic University Project

AA-214

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fox Hall Farm

other names/site number The Brick House

2. Location

street & number 670 Polling House Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Harwood ☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Anne Arundel code 003 zip code 20776

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Fox Hall Farm
Name of Property

Anne Arundel, Maryland
County and State

AA-214

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling
Agriculture: agricultural field

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling
Agriculture: agriculture field

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Federal
Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Brick
roof Slate
other Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Conservation

Period of Significance

1768-1790

Significant Dates

1769

1790

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

AA-214

Fox Hall Farm
Name of Property

Anne Arundel, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 155.6

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

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Zone Easting Northing

3

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--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kimberly D. Hoover
organization Catholic University of America date February 28, 1993
street & number 12124 Palisades Dr. telephone 410-257-9313
city or town Dunkirk state MD zip code 20754

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Wilhelmina V. Miller
street & number 670 Polling House Road telephone 410-867-1844
city or town Harwood state MD zip code 20776

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

AA-214

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Fox Hall Farm/The Brick House
Anne Arundel County, MD

DESCRIPTION

Meticulously styled, yet lending an air of easy informality, Fox Hall Farm, sprawled in a 155 acre field 15 miles south of Annapolis, was originally part of Anne Arundel Manor, a prosperous 5,000 acre estate. Built about 1790, the two and one-half storied brick house blending the Federal and Greek period is surrounded by 42 acres of crop land and 105 acres of woodlands. The house rests on an english (raised) basement, without a watertable. The entire house is of brick construction, including the interior bearing walls. The bricks used in the construction of the house were made on the premises, although the four sides of the mansion are bricked differently. The brickwork on the front elevation is Flemish bond; on the sides and rear it is common bond. The interior brick bearing walls are plastered and were originally wood panelled.

Retired Col. Norman A. Miller and Wilhemina Miller bought Fox Hall on April 23, 1955 from Robert M. Littlejohn. The twelve room mansion is on a side-hall, double parlor plan. The ten foot ceiling rooms are eighteen feet wide by twenty-four feet long with a total of six fireplaces throughout the house. It has a three bay front with a side entrance. The front entrance has an arched opening with a semi-circular fanlight above the door. There are no side lights. Closets were installed around the chimneys when the house was built. As a result, there are no windows on the west side where the large flush double-h end chimney is located. The fenestration in the front of the house has an exact counterpart in the back. All the windows are six-over-six pane, original lead glass with counter-weight mechanisms. The wood shutters are also original along with the hinges and brackets holding them open.

Two dormers on each side of the slate roof have a six-over-six pane opening under a segmental arch, surrounded by a pediment and pilasters. The sides are sheathed in butt-jointed wood siding placed parallel to the roof angle.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Fox Hall Farm/The Brick House
Anne Arundel County, MD

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Originally the house had an outside kitchen, which is now gone. Almost all features of the house remain intact. The english basement is tiled with original red terra cotta rectangular tiles, resembling a Pennsylvania Dutch Design. The floors on the second and third stories are original oak wood planks, but a new random-width hardwood floor has been installed on the main floor.

The interior of the house is in very good condition. Signs of workmanship which typifies the federalist period of architecture include handmade nails which held the plaster ceilings onto huge hand hewn wood beams.

The four fireplaces have unique wood columned mantels and trim. They are original to the house and very elaborate, as well as all the ornamental wood work and wood panel doors. The mantels have two engaged doric columns supporting the entablature with a large sophisticated accordion panel in the center. The fireplace openings and hearths are trimmed with blue-gray marble. The doors, windows and arched openings have heavily fluted molding with corner rosettes. Floor board moldings are tall and lightly detailed. The two main public rooms, the living room and the dining room have cornice moldings, with small minimal fluting.

Today the land is used for agriculture by the owner as crop, pasture, orchard, and woodland. A thick, high, double hedge of American boxwood encloses the walkway up to the front door. The large yard around the house is planted with various shrubs; deciduous and evergreen trees such as cypress and eucalyptus. The Rock Creek flows through the property and to the Patuxent River which runs parallel near the farm.

The rolling fields surround Fox Hall, along with a few out-buildings from the 19th and 20th centuries. There is one historic home, one tenant house, tobacco barns, a stable, and smoke house which dates to the original construction of the house.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Fox Hall Farm/The Brick House
Anne Arundel County, MD

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Dr. Edward McCeney originally built the house for either himself or a daughter as a wedding gift in the last quarter of the 18th century. Dr. McCeney owned a large farm farther south on Polling House Road which was also part of the greater Anne Arundel Manor, comprised up of over 1500 acres. The 1860 and 1878 Anne Arundel County maps of the Agricultural Land Preservation Advisory Board, shows "Fox Hall Farm" was owned by Mary (McCeney) Claytor.

The house is believed to be haunted by 'Bowie Owens ghost', who once lived in the house. Natives in the area, well familiar as to the formidable reputation of the old house, have always referred to it as 'The Brick House', even to the point of the Miller's receiving mail addressed simply 'The Brick House'.

Fox Hall was restored in the 1940's before the Norman A. Miller purchased it in 1955 from Major General Robert M. Littlejohn who had served with General Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines.

The architecture and workmanship of the mansion which typifies the federalist period include handmade iron nails which held the plaster ceilings onto huge hand hewn wood beams for well over 150 years. An extremely refined example of the Federal style are the doorways arched fanlights of delicate tracery. The superb woodwork of the mantels have doric columns on either side of the marbled firebox opening.

The facade is simple and well-proportioned, typical of merchant/farmer-class homes built on the eastern seaboard. "The Federal-style houses built were generally square or rectangular, brick or frame, three stories high...with door and window openings beautifully scaled and articulated, frequently incorporating fan and oval forms" (Chambers 31). The handmade clay bricks are of Flemish-bond on the front facade, a bond common to the Federal-style. The Greek-Revival dormers provides a miniature temple like embellishment, framing the dormer windows with pilasters and pediments.

AA-214

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 10 Page 4

Fox Hall Farm/The Brick House
Anne Arundel County, MD

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April 1955. Property of Wilhelmina Miller.

McCeney, Benjamin B., Jr. Letter to Col. Norman Miller. 15
September 1975. Property Wilhelmina Miller.

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Doc. #1935/298 book 3466, p. 196.

Maryland. Deed. Anne Arundel County. Annapolis Court House.
8 December 1768.

Miller, Wilhelmina V. Personal interview. 27 February 1993.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the nominated property is Parcel #31, NW,
Section 31, Harwood No. 4. Tax Maps 63 and 67, Anne Arundel
County, Maryland.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the entire parcel #31
historically associated with the property.

For a valuable Consideration Received of Horatio Sharpe Esq. I have conveyed unto him the said Horatio Sharpe Esq. all my Right, Title, Claim, and Interest of and in, unto the within mentioned Land called Foxhall Farm, containing one hundred and seven Acres & three quarters of an Acre, with the appurtenances, unto the said Horatio Sharpe Esq. his heirs and assigns forever, as witness my hand and this 11th day of November anno Domini 1769

Test
John Clapham

John F. H. Priggs

Anne Arundell County

The Certificate and Plot

of
Greenwich Farm 107 3/4 Acres

being part of an Arundell manor

Preserved for John Frederick Augustus

Priggs, the 7th day of December

1769

For the Revenue Office

March 8. 1769

Examined & Signed

W. Scott Esq.

Horatio Sharpe Esq.

(Witness) the 21st day 1770

Part of the Arundell

11/3/69

11/2/69 11/2/69 11/2/69

Recorded in the Office of the

11/2/69 11/2/69 11/2/69

Received December 6th 1769 of Mr. John Frederick Augustus Priggs by the hands of Horatio Sharpe Esq. One Hundred and Thirty Seven Pounds Seven Shillings and Seven Pence half Penny Sterling for the Purchase money of the within Land and also the further Sum Two Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Ten Pence half Penny Sterling for the Exp^{ts} of Surveying the same

Approved
John Clapham

John Clapham, Clerk

1. Fox Hall Farm
2. Anne Arundell, Maryland
3. Deed. Bill of Sale of Property.

AA-214



AA-214

1. Fox Hall Farm
2. Anne Arundel, Maryland
3. Kimberly Hoover
4. February 28, 1993
5. Kimberly Hoover
6. South Facade and East side elevation, looking NE
7. #1



AA-214

1. Fox Hall Farm
2. Anne Arundel, Maryland
3. Kimberly Hoover
4. March 10, 1993
5. Kimberly Hoover
6. Front South Fascade
7. #2



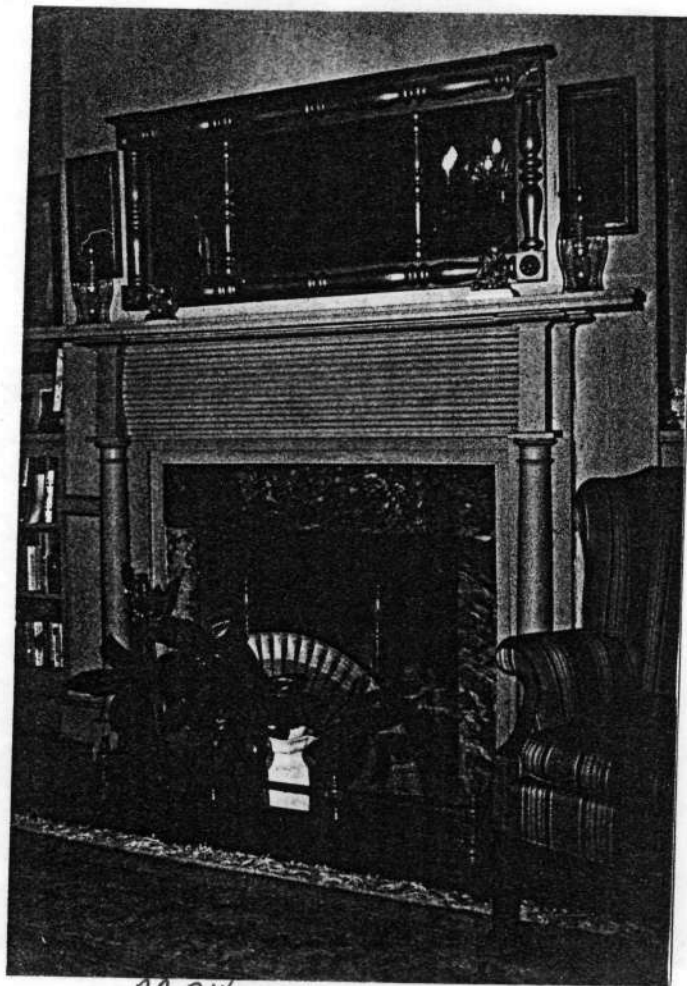
AA-214

1. Fox Hall Farm
2. Anne Arundel, Maryland
3. Kimberly Hoover
4. March 10, 1993
5. Kimberly Hoover
6. South Facade and West side elevation, looking NE
7. #3

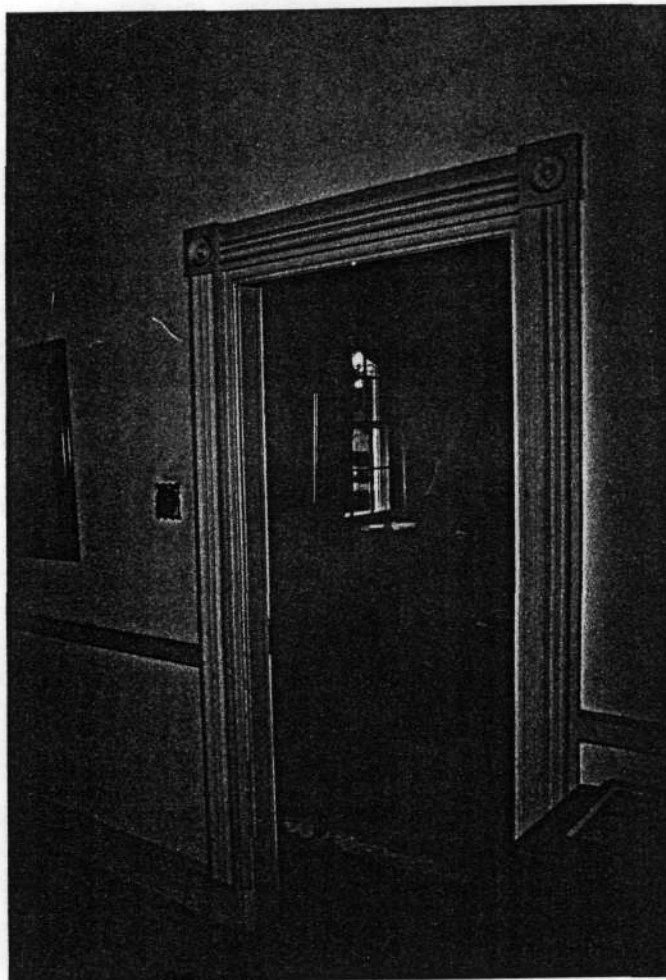


AA-214

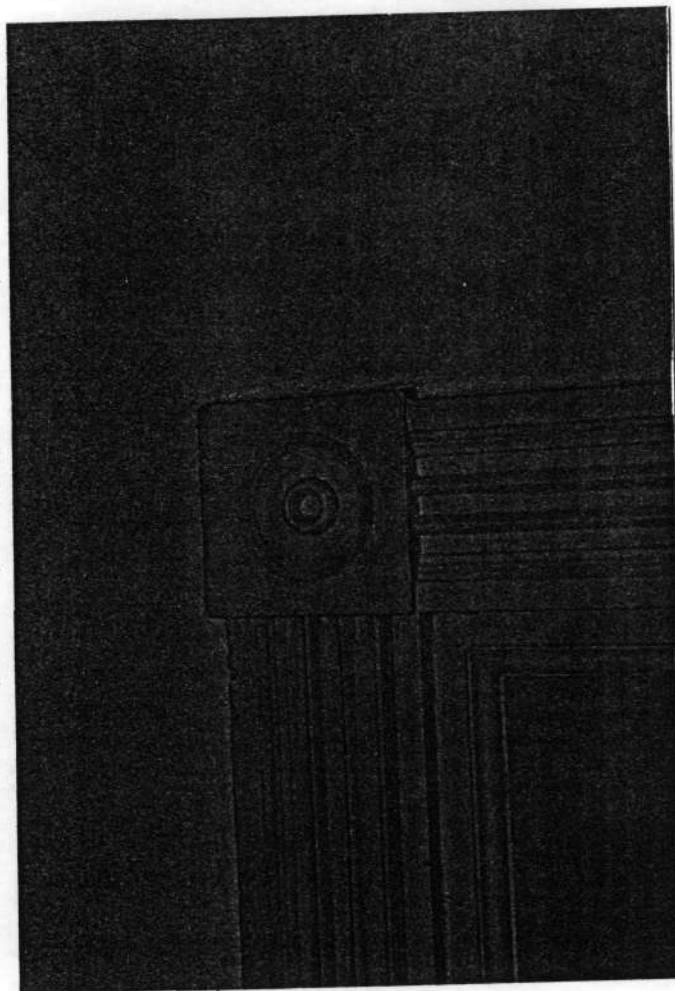
1. Fox Hall Farm
2. Anne Arundel, Maryland
3. Kimberly Hoover
4. March 10, 1993
5. Kimberly Hoover
6. South Fascade, Roof Dormers
7. #4



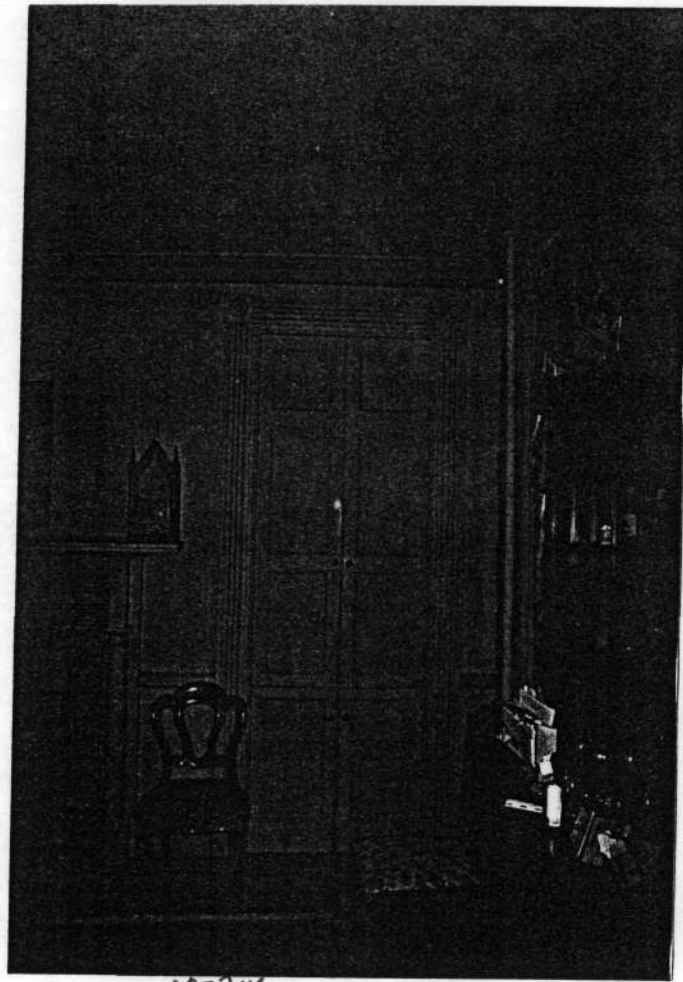
- AA-214
1. Fox Hall Farm
 2. Anne Arundel, Maryland
 3. Kimberly Hoover
 4. March 10, 1993
 5. Kimberly Hoover
 6. Mantel and Fireplace
 7. #5



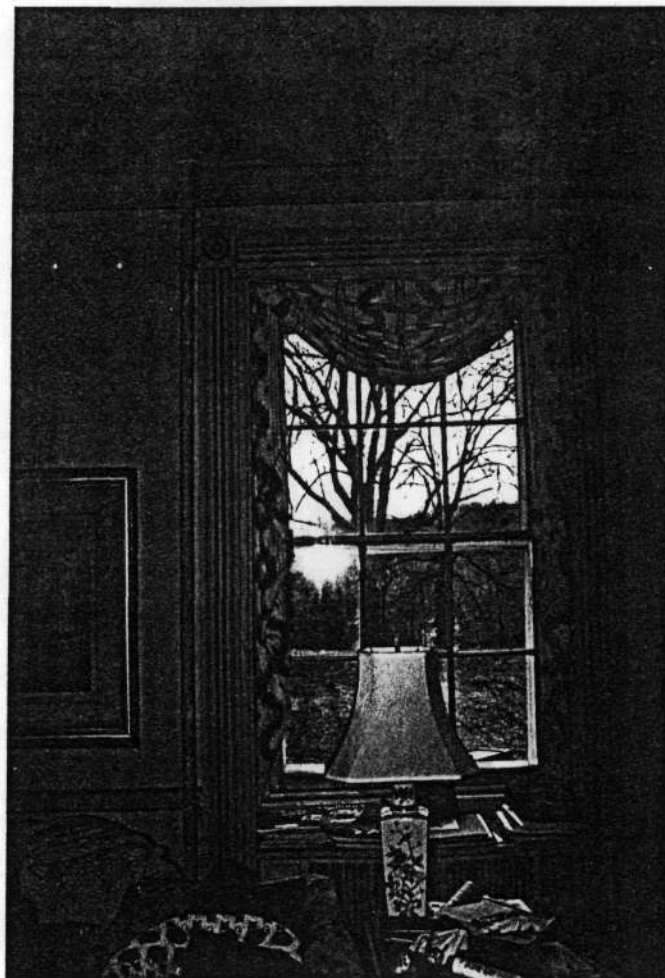
- PH-214
1. Fox Hall Farm
 2. Anne Arundel, Maryland
 3. Kimberly Hoover
 4. March 10, 1993
 5. Kimberly Hoover
 6. Door Trim, Interior
 7. #6



- AA-214
1. Fox Hall Farm
 2. Anne Arundel, Maryland
 3. Kimberly Hoover
 4. March 10, 1993
 5. Kimberly Hoover
 6. Door Trim Detail, Entry Hall
 7. #7



1. ^{AP-214} Fox Hall Farm
2. Anne Arundel, Maryland
3. Kimberly Hoover
4. March 10, 1993
5. Kimberly Hoover
6. Interior Closet, Dining Room
7. #8



- AA-214
1. Fox Hall Farm
 2. Anne Arundel, Maryland
 3. Kimberly Hoover
 4. March 10, 1993
 5. Kimberly Hoover
 6. Interior Window, Living Room
 7. #9

0202145304
AA-35-M-a
(map 25)
(214)

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

AA-214

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME				
COMMON: "Fox Hall Farm"				
AND/OR HISTORIC:				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: North side of Polling House Road, 2 miles west of jct. with Route 2				
CITY OR TOWN: Near Harwood				
STATE: Maryland		COUNTY: Anne Arundel		
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Comments				
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Religious				
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> Museum <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific				
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: Norman A. Miller				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Harwood		STATE: Maryland		20776
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: A.D. Map #63, E.D. #1, Parcel #31, Liber/folio #1935/298		STATE:		
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):				
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY:				
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:		

7. DESCRIPTION	
CONDITION	(Check One) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	<div>(Check One)</div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered
<div>(Check One)</div> <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	
<p>The 2 1/2 story brick house at "Fox Hall Farm" was built in the first quarter of the 19th century by Dr. John McCeney as a wedding gift to his daughter, Mary. McCeney owned a large farm farther south on Polling House Road. The 1860 and 1878 maps of the county show that "Fox Hall Farm" was owned by Mary (McCeney) Claytor.</p> <p>The house is on a side-ahll, double-parlor plan. It has a three bay front with a side entrance and large, double, end chimneys. The house rests on a raised basement, without a watertable. The brickwork on the front elevation is Flemish bond; on the sides and rear it is common bond. The front entrance has an arched opening with a semi-circular fanlight above the door. There are no side lights. Two dormers on each side of the roof have a six-over-six pane opening under a segment arch. This is surrounded by a pediment and pilasters. The sides are sheathed in butt-jointed wood siding placed parallel to the roof angle.</p> <p>The interior of the house is in good condition. A new random-width hardwood floor has been installed downstairs, but the flooring on the second and third levels is original. Closets were installed around the chimneys when the house was built. As a result, the west wall is blank.</p> <p>A thick, high, double hedge of American boxwood encloses the walkway up to the front door. The large yard around the house is planted with various shrubs; deciduous and evergreen trees.</p>	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE**PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | osophy | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES			
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	
NW	0	'	"		0	'	"	
NE	0	'	"		0	'	"	
SE	0	'	"		0	'	"	
SW	0	'	"		0	'	"	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

ORGANIZATION

DATE

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE

12.

State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Signature _____



AA-
214

(map 25.)
AA-35-M-a
Fox Hall Farm
South Elevation

amb 12-74



AA-
214

aa-35-M-a^(map 25)
Fox Hall Farm
West Elevation

amb 12-74